

were concentrated on the more essential parts of the main subject—Pathology—and purely bacteriologic and technical matters relegated to the special works where they belong. At present there are no references to original articles and other sources of information and discussion. This the progressive student will regret, because such references, when judiciously selected, are valuable aids to real study. They are especially necessary in connection with a book like this, in which so many important subjects are treated in so concise a form. There is apparently no mention in the book of blastomycosis, either local or general; and the discussion of the theories of immunity, as well as the statement of the facts, seem to us susceptible of considerable simplification and adjustment.

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS. A Text-Book of Clinical Microscopy and Clinical Chemistry for Medical Students, Laboratory Workers, and Practitioners of Medicine. By C. P. Emerson, A.B., M.D., Resident Physician, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Associate in Medicine, the Johns Hopkins University. Cloth. Pp. 641. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

In this work are discussed very ably the clinical pathology and diagnosis of the sputum, urine, stomach and intestinal contents, feces, blood, and the various body fluids, both normal and abnormal as carried on in the clinical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Nothing of value to the diagnostician appears to have been omitted, so that the book is a complete exposition of well-tried and accepted methods of laboratory diagnosis, although many of them can not be employed by the general practitioner because of the time and equipment needed. The book emphasizes, however, the need of a closer association and coöperation between the practitioner and the laboratory worker. The fact that this work is based on the experience derived from access to the records of a large hospital for seventeen years, considerably enhances its practical value. It is well written, well illustrated and printed on stock that is free from the gloss so hurtful to the eyes.

STÖHR'S HISTOLOGY. Arranged on an Embryologic Basis. By F. T. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Embryology at the Harvard Medical School. From the Twelfth German edition, by P. Stöhr. Sixth American Edition, with 450 illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 434. Price, \$3.00 net. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1906.

This book has been thoroughly revised and rearranged, the new arrangement being based on an embryologic plan. The directions for preparing sections have been reduced considerably, a very desirable change because the student must learn the technic from his teacher and by experience in the laboratory and not from a text-book. It is not essential that the student or practitioner should be familiar with the details of many staining processes, but the structure of the adult organs and the developmental possibilities of their constituent tissues must be known. The arrangement is excellent and will appeal to both teacher and student. It clarifies the subject of histology and also makes its study more interesting, a fact of no small importance in teaching. The nomenclature adopted is that published by the Committee of the German Association of Anatomists. Many new illustrations have been embodied in this edition.

POKER JIM, GENTLEMAN, and Other Tales and Sketches. By G. Frank Lydston. Cloth. Pp. 396. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Monarch Book Company.

In his usual inimitable style, Dr. Lydston relates twelve short stories, one of which gives the title to the book. Many of these stories deal with the physician and his work, but are of such a character as to appeal particularly to the layman. They are well written and impressionistic, depicting phases of life with which the author shows he is familiar and which to the reader are always full of interest. "A Great City's Shame" vividly describes the scenes of the Chicago Iroquois Theater fire. Among the stories of more than ordinary interest are: "Johnny," "A Legend of the Yosemite," and, of course, the title story. Each holds the reader's interest till its conclusion, and then it leaves him much food for thought and retrospection. On the whole the book is one which can be read more than once, even though the endings of the stories is not such as the superficial reader expects to see. But then, these are incidents taken from life and not the children of a fertile imagination.

THE MAKING OF AN AUTOMOBILIST. By H. A. Grant, M.E. Flexible leather. Pp. 141. 39 Illustrations. Price, \$.50. Tarrytown, N. Y.: Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co., 1906.

For the one who thinks he is able to run his own car or who wants to be able to do so, now or when he gets one, this book will be of value. It tells all about the various motors, explains the carbureters and their mode of action, methods of cooling, transmissions and clutches, ignition—in fact, all about the car and how to run it. It tells how to avoid trouble on the road, and how to get out of trouble should it occur. It is a book full of practical information for the automobilist, and the matter is presented in such a way as to be easily understood, even by a novice.

ENTERIC FEVER IN INDIA, and in Other Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions. A Study in Epidemiology and Military Hygiene. By E. Roberts, M.B., D.P.H., Formerly Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Northwest Provinces; lately Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Medical and Sanitary Departments, etc. Cloth. Pp. 571. Price, 21s. net. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1906.

This is a study in epidemiology and military hygiene based on an experience in India and a careful analysis of statistics, largely those of the army.

Medical Education and State Boards of Registration

COMING EXAMINATIONS.

NEW YORK State Boards of Medical Examiners, Albany, January 29-February 1. Chief of Examining Division, Charles F. Wheelock, Albany.

NEVADA State Board of Medical Examiners, Carson City, February 4. Secretary, Dr. S. L. Lee, Carson City.

KANSAS State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, Topeka, February 12. Secretary, Dr. F. P. Hatfield, Grenola.

NEBRASKA State Board of Health, State House, Lincoln, February 13-14. Secretary, Dr. George H. Brash, Beatrice.

Length of College Year at Kentucky School of Medicine.—Dr. W. H. Wathen, dean of the Kentucky School of Medicine, writes us that the statement in regard to that college made on page 555 of THE JOURNAL, Aug. 25, 1906, saying that the curriculum embraced "four years of 28 weeks each," should read "four years of 30 weeks each."

New Jersey June Examination.—In the report of the examination given by the New Jersey State Examining Board, published in THE JOURNAL, Sept. 15, 1906, page 890, one candidate who was listed as a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Ontario in 1896, grade 89.8, should have been accredited to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Kentucky October Report.—Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, reports the written examination held at Louisville, October 23-25, 1906. The number of subjects examined in was 12; total number of questions asked, 100; percentage required to pass, 70, but not less than 60 in any one branch. The total number of candidates examined was 13, all of whom passed. The following colleges were represented:

College.	PASSED.	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
University of Kentucky	(1906)	79, 83
College of P. and S., Chicago	(1906)	74
University of Louisville	(1906)	80
College of P. and S., New York	(1906)	84.5
Medical Coll. of Ohio	(1906)	84
University of Pennsylvania	(1906)	85.5
Miami Med. Coll.	(1906)	85, 90
University of Tennessee	(1905)	79
University of Virginia	(1906)	77
Kentucky School of Med.	(1906)	77

Representatives from the following colleges were licensed to practice medicine Nov. 15, 1906, under the exemption clause without examination:

College.	No. and Year Grad.
University of Kentucky (5, 1906)
Louisville Med. Coll. (3, 1906)
Hospital Coll. of Med., Louisville (1, 1905)

Idaho October Report.—Dr. J. L. Conant, Jr., secretary of the Idaho State Board of Medical Examiners, reports the written examination held at Lewiston, Oct. 2-3, 1906. The number of subjects examined in was 11; total number of questions asked, 110; percentage required to pass, 75. The total number of candidates examined was 35, of whom 29 passed and 6 failed. The following colleges were represented: